### The Fashion

of the hour, is for Lundborg's Perfume Vio-Violet.

#### NAVY AWAITS THE SIGNAL

READY TO BEGIN HOSTILITIES AT ANY MOMENT.

AT LEAST SIXTY FIGHTING SHIPS AVAILABLE FOR DIMEDIATE SERVICE, BESIDES THE AUXIL.

FICIAL LIST OF THE VESSELS, THEIR COMMANDERS AND STATIONS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, April 8.—The naval force of the United States affoat and in active commission is greater than that ever before possessed by the Nation, and its disposition to-night is practically that which will be presented at the beginning of operations, the signal for which naval officers are expecting at almost any moment after Sunday. At the height of the Civil War the American fleet was insignificant compared with the display of strength presented to-day to foreign nations, and it is remarkable that this collection of vessels has been built in less than ofteen years. Since the Atlanta, the Boston and the Chicago were commissioned, in 1886, 1887 and 1889, respectively, the progress has been marvellous to a degree that has scarcely been appreciated, but the results, now that a grave emergency has arisen, demonstrate the wisdom of building the new Navy, although the recent purchases at home and abroad of auxiliaries emphasize the responsibility Congress assumed in treating the matter parsimoniously. At least sixty fighting ships are ready for service, besides the auxiliaries, yachts, tugs and merchantmen that are fitting out. If war were declared to-Liorrow fully fifty fighting vessels

The official Navy list of the vessels in commission, with their commanding officers and their location, which shows exactly what forces may be called into play in another week, has been given to The Tribune. This list is as fol-

NORTH ATLANTIC STATION—Captain W. T. SAMPSON, Commander-in-Chief, New-York, flagship, Captain F. E. Chadwick. At Key West. lowa, Captain Robley D. Evans. At Key

West. Indiana, Captain H. C. Taylor, At Key West. Terror, Captain Nicoll Ludlow, At Key West. Puritan, Captain P. F. Harrington, At Key Amphitrite, Captain C. J. Barclay. En route to Key West. Cincinnati, Captain C. M. Chester. At Key Detroit, Commander J. H. Dayton. At Key Montgomery, Commander G. A. Converse. At Norfolk Navy Yard. Marblehead, Commander B. H. McCalla. At

Castine, Commander R. M. Berry. At Key Machias, Commander J. F. Merry. En route Nashville, Con mander Washburn Maynard.
At Key West.
Wilmington, Commander C. C. Todd. At Jack-

Key West. Newport, Commander B. F. Tilley. At Key Vicksburg, Commander A. B. H. Tillie. At Norfolk.
Dolphin, Commander H. W. Lyon. At Navy
Yard, New-York.
Jupont (No. 7), flagboat, Lieutenant S. S.
Wood, At Key West.
Cushing (No. 1), Lieutenant Albert Gleaves.

Commander W. T. Swinburne. At

West. n (No. 2), Lieutenant N. R. Usher. At ote (No. 3), Lieutenant William L. Rodgers, At Key West.
Winslow (No. 5), Lieutenant J. B. Bernadou.

(No. 6), Lieutenant J. C. Fremont. At Vesuvius, Lieutenant-Commander John E. llsbury, At Norfolk. Lieutenant-Commander W. S. Cowles. Samoset, Lieutenant York Noel. At Key

West.
Levden, Ensign F. L. Sawyer. At Key West.
FLYING SQUADRON-Commodore W. S. SCHLEY,
Commander-in-Chief.
Brooklyn, flagship, Captain F. A. Cook. At
Hampton Roads, Va.
Massachusetts, Captain F. J. Higginson. At
Hampton Roads.
Terror Captain J. W. Philip. At Hampton

Texas, Captain J. W. Philip. At Hampton Roads.
Minneapolis, Captain J. H. Sands. At Hampton Roads. Columbia, Captain T. F. Jewell. At Hampton Reads.
PACIFIC STATION—Rear Admiral J. N. MILLER,
Commander-in-Chief.
Bennington, Commander Henry E. Nichols.
At Honolulu. onterey, Captain C. E. Clark. At San Fran-

cisco. Monadnock, Captain W. H. Whiting. At San Francisco.
Alert, Commander E. H. C. Leutze. At San Juan del Sur. Oregon, Captain C. E. Clark En route to Valparaiso. Marietta, Captain F. M. Symonds. At Valparaiso.

ASIATIC STATION - Commodore GEORGE
DEWEY, Commander-in-Chief.
Olympia, flagship, Captain C. V. Gridley. At

Hong Keng.

Boston, Commander B. P. Lamberton. At Hong Kong Petrel, Commander E. P. Wood. At Hong Raleigh, Captain J. B. Coghlan. At Hong ncord, Commander Asa Walker. At Hong Baltimore, flagship, Captain N. M. Dyer. En route to Hong Kong. Monocacy, Commander O. W. Farenholt. At

Monocacy, Commander O. W. Parentoli. Ac Woo Suns. EUROPEAN STATION—Commodore JOHN A. HOWELL. Commander-in-Chief. San Francisco, Captain R. P. Leary. En route to United States.

#### UNASSIGNED.

Bancroft, Lieutenant-Commander Richardson Clover to command. At Boston.

New-Orleans, commissioned at New-Castle-onTyne, March 18. En route to New-York.

Mayflower, Commander M. R. S. Mackenzie.

At Navy Yard, New-York.

Gwin, Lieutenant C. S. Williams. At Newport, R. I. Talbot, Lieutenant W. R. Shoemaker. At New-

Topeka. En route to United States

#### SPECIAL SERVICE.

Michigan, Lieutenant-Commander W. H. Everett. At Erle in winter quarters. Wheeling, Lieutenant-Commander Uriel Sebree. En routq to Sitka. Katahdin, Commander G. F. F. Wilde. At Hampton Roads.

Miantonomoh, Captain M L. Johnson. At

Miantonomoh, Captain M L. Johnson. At League Island. Annapolis, Commander J. J. Hunker. At New-York. Somers, Lieutenant J. J. Knapp. En route to United States. Manley, torpedo-boat. En route to United

Ajax, New-Jersey Naval Militia, Camden, N. J. Nantucket, North Carolina Naval Militia, Wil-mington, N. C. Catskill, Lieutenant M. E. Hall. At Navy Yard, League Island. Lehigh. At Navy Yard, League Island. Nahant, Lieutenant C. D. Richman. At Navy

Yard, League Island.
Jason, Lleutenant H. F. Fickbohn. At Navy
Yard, League Island.
Montauk, Commander E. T. Strong. At Navy
Yard, League Island.

ard, League Island. Canonicus. At Navy Yard, League Island. Mahopac. At Navy Yard, League Island. Manhattan. At Navy Yard, League Island.

AUXILIARY FLEET-REVENUE CUTTERS Hamilton (1). At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Hudson (2). At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Manning (3). At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Morrill (4). At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Windom (5). At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

LIGHTHOUSE TENDERS.

Armeria (11), Lieutenant C. M. Garrett. Mangrove (12). At Key West. Maple (13) Lieutenant-Commander W. Kel-Suwanee (14) Lieutenant-Commander J. F Solace (17), ambulance ship. Newport News.

YACHTS.

Eagle (20), Lieutenant W. H. H. Southerland. At Navy Yard, New-York.

Hawk (21), Lieutenant J. Hood. At Navy
Yard, New-York. ornet (22), Lieutenant J. M. Helm. At Navy

Yard, New-York.
Wasp (23), Lieutenant A. Ward. At Navy
Yard, New-York.
Vixen (24), Lieutenant Alexander Sharp, jr.
At League Island.
Scorpion (25), Lieutenant-Commander Adolph
Marix. At New-York. TUGS.

Algonquin (30), Ensign W. S. Crosley. En route to Key West.
Allce (31). At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
Nezinscot (32), Mate C. H. Cleveland. En route to Key West.
Osceola (23). Lieutenant J. L. Purcell. At Navy Yard, New-York.
Sloux (34), Ensign W. R. Gherardi. At Navy Yard, New-York. Sloux (34), Ensign W. R. Gherardi. At Navy Yard, New-York.
Tecumseh (35), Lieutenant R. Welles, jr. At Navy Yard, New-York.
Uncas (36), Lieutenant F. R. Brainard. At Navy Yard, New-York.
Wompatuck (37), Lieutenant Carl W. Jungen. At Navy Yard, New-York.
Potomac (38), Lieutenant G. F. Blow. At

COLLIERS Irrawaddy (45). Lebanon (46). Naushan (47). Saturn (48), Commander B. S. Richards. At New-York.

New-Orleans.

Yankee (50), Commander Charles J. Train. En route to Newport News.

Dixie (51), Commander Charles S. Davis. En route to Newport News.

Prairie (52), Commander Willard S. Brownson. En route to Newport News.

Yosemite (53), Commander William H. Emory. En route to Newport News.

CRUISERS.

SCHLEY NOW HAS THE KATAHDIN. YESTERDAT'S HAPPENINGS AMONG THE FLYING SQUADRON-A WEDDING TO-DAY

Fort Monroe, Va., April 8 (Special).-There are now six formidable warships under Commodore Schley's command in the Flying Squadron, the ram Kahtadin having arrived here shortly before 6 o'clock this evening. As she passed to her anchorage her dark green turtleback and deck works were in marked contrast with the lead color of the heavier vessels. At 4 o'clock this afternoon ensigns and cadet

to the number of six from the Brooklyn and four from the Texas started by train for New-Tork, where they are to take places aboard the tugs and yachts fitting out for hostile service.

Earnest Gentis, a ship's carpenter, who deserted from the Texas fourteen months ago, went aboard to-day and reported to Captain Philip, that he wanted to return to duty, and was ready to take the consequences for desertion. It is understood he will be punished only lightly.

The Massachusetts to-day received her last consignment of ammunition. An officer from the ship stated that she now has the largest supply of any vessel in the Navy. The divers were called to-day to do more scraping around the ship's prow.

to the number of six from the Brooklyn and four

the ship's prow.
It is stated that an agreement has been

the ship's prow.

It is stated that an agreement has been reached with the crew of the Creole, now the Solace, by which the men will sail the hospitalship and will receive wages better than were first offered. The shipyard now has men working night and day on the Solace.

Lieutenant William J. Miller, jr., and Miss Elizabeth McCalla, daughter of Commander McCalla, of Washington, will be married in the Chamberlin to-morrow morning. The wedding, which was to have occurred in Washington the last of this month, has been hurried on account of the probability that Lieutenant Miller, who is on leave of absence, may receive sailing orders soon. ders soon.
Senator Mark Hanna and family will arrive at Old Point to-morrow, to stay a few days.

ITALIAN CRUISER NEAR WASHINGTON RUMOR THAT SHE IS TO TAKE AWAY THE SPAN

Washington, April 8 .- The Italian cruiser Amerigo Vespucci is anchored in the Potomac a few miles below Washington. She is a cadet schoolship and is understood to be on a practice There was considerable gossip in naval and military circles regarding the visit of the vessel to this city at this critical functure. There was a rumor that her presence was for the purpose of furnishing an asylum for the Spanish Minister and his staff in case it was found im-practicable for them to leave the country by the ordinary means of travel. Senor Polo, when his attention was called to the rumor, characterized it as absurd and without any basis of fact.

ORDERS TO NAVAL OFFICERS. COMMANDERS FOR AUXILIARY CRUISERS AND MANY OTHER ASSIGNMENTS.

Washington, April 8.-The following naval orders, obeyable at once, were issued to-day: Naval Cadets F. S. RIDGELY and C. L. POOR, orders evoked detaching from the New-York and ordering to the

neilin.
adets D. M. WOODS, from the Massachusetts, and R.
CURTIN, from the Brooklyn, and ordered at once to e Wasp.
Cadets E. C. JESOP, from the Massachusetts, and R.
WALKER, from the Texas, to the Hawk.
Cadet C. E. GILPIN, from the Brooklyn to the

Suwanee.

Cadeis M. S. ELLIS, from the Brooklyn, and R. E. EARLE from the Massachusetts, to the Hornet.

Cadet W. T. CLUVERIUS, ordered to the Vermont.

Passed Assistant Engineer P. D. CONANT, detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to the New-York avy Yard. Cadet C. P. BURDETT, detached from the Naval cademy and ordered to the Vermont.

Academy and ordered to the Vermont.

Also the following orders:
Lieutenant-Commander B. H. BUCKINGHAM, sick leave extended one month.
Commander W. H. EMORY, ordered to be ready to command EI Sud.
Commander C. H. DAVIS, ordered to be ready to command El Rio.
Commander W. H. BROWNSON, ordered to be ready
to commander C. J. TRAIN, ordered to be ready to com-Commander C. J. I MAIN. Ordered from the Vermont and Enough R. C. M LEAN, detached from the Vermont and

Armeria.
M. GARRETT, detached from the Franked to the Armeria. SIMMINGTON, detached from the Franklin and ordered to the Eagle.

Passed Assistant Surgeon L. MORRIS, detached from
the Essex and ordered to the navy yard. Porstmouth. the Essex and ordered to the navy yard. Porstmouth, N. H.
Cadet L. C. PALMER, detached from the New York, and ordered to the Mangrow Instead of the Franklin.
Eneigns O. P. JACKSON, and A. A. MACKETHAN, Eneigns O. P. JACKSON and A. A. MACKETHAN, Commander R. RUSH, detached from the Essex and ordered to the navy yard, Portsmouth N. H.
Cadets J. H. HOLDEN and A. BROWNSON, Jr., ordered to the Scorpton.
Cadet J. D. KNOX, detached from the Massachusetts and ordered to the Maple.
Passed Assistant Engineer A. A. MORTICE, detached

and ordered to the Maple.

Plassed Assistant Engineer A. A. MORTICE, detached from the Minnespelis and ordered to the Saturn.

Cadets J. H. HOYS. from the Brooklyn, and T. T. CRAVEN, from the Massachusetts, to the Engineer Cadet A. E. KALBECH, detached from the Brooklyn and ordered to the Armerla.

Lieutenant H. S. HAFNER, Ensign W. C. PRESTON and Lieutenant H. S. HAFNER. to the Scorpion.

Ensign H. A. WILEY, Cadet C. H. TOZER and Lieutenant-Commander W. RELLOGO, ordered to the Maple.

Lieutenant R. WELLS, detached from the Vermont and ordered to the Warp.

Ensign H. F. SCHOFIELD, ordered to the Hawk as executive officer.

executive officer
Lieutenant Commander J. C. MOSES, ordered to the
Lieutenant J. V. BLUE as executive
sulvance, with Lieutenant J. V. BLUE as executive officer.
Naval Cadet 1. C. WETTINGILL, detached from the
Naval Academy and ordered to the Suwanee.
Licutement A. SHARP, Jr., ordered to command the
Ulten, with Licutement C. H. HARLOW as executive
officer. Cadets F. A. KEARNEY and A. M. MACARTHUR, from the Naval Academy to the Vixen.

Commander Richardson Clover, chief of the Offrom the Naval Academy to the Vicinia.

Commander Richardson Clover, chief of the Office of Naval Intelligence and ex-officio member of the Naval Strategy Board, will shortly be relieved of those duties in order to enable him to take command of the gumboat Bancroft, which recently armand of the gumboat Bancroft, which recently armand of the gumboat Bancroft, which recently armand the strategy of the strategy of

THE ALLIANCE GOING TO CHESAPEAKE BAY Newport, R. I., April 8.—Orders have been received for the training-ship Alliance to sail in the morning for Chesapeake Bay. She has her engineer force on board, besides a crew of 190 boys.

# BEST SPRING REMEDY FOR CHILDREN.

## The Perfect Health of a Large Family is Due to the Use of PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND.



WORCESTER, Mass., March 5, 1898.

Wells & Richardson Co.—Gentlemen: Myself and family form a first-class example of the health-giving qualities of Paine's celery compound. Every spring we use this valuable remedy, and it has kept my children well and strong. I believe that it is better to take steps to keep well rather than to wait till one is sick. The good health of my family and freedom from doctors' bills shows the wisdom of taking Paine's celery compound. Every time I have a chance of speak in praise of Paine's celery compound, and is being taken, or has been taken, by ordinary spring medicine. Yours very truly, HARRY PRENDIVILLE, Publisher of the American Bondsman. Here's a whole family.

Husband, wife and children made well and kept well by Paine's celery compound.

SPANISH FEELING IN CUBA.

HOW THE ISLAND LOYALISTS REGARD THE PROSPECT OF INDEPENDENCE.

Havana, April 7, via Key West, April 8 (Spe -Time has been afforded for some test of Spanish feeling in Cuba regarding the Queen Regent's proposed intention to conclude negotiations with the United States on the basis of recognizing the independence of Cuba. While reports, it thinks there is something in them question whether this could be done without upsetting the monarchy cannot be answered here. If a revolution is attempted in Spain the probability is of a sympathetic movement among certain classes in Cuba. But they are not powerful enough to cause a general overturning, especially with the United States ready to help in maintaining order. The sentiment of personal loyalty toward the throne is not a strong one among the Spanlards in Cuba. The Queen Regent meets with as much criticism at the

Palace as do less august personages. General Blanco and his immediate subordinates would exert themselves strenuously to enforce any policy dictated by the monarchy. They would meet with lukewarm support or with open opposition by army officers, who have been insubordinate from the time when Weyler's policy was abandoned. Left to themselves and with the certainty of encouragement in Spain many of these officers would be willing to engage in a revolt, and they would seek ald of the Volunteers. They would be more likely to find it there than among the regular troops. The latter have suffered enough from the present Government, which owes them eight months' pay. They would hardly have a chance of getting any pay from a Government which would have to be established. At periods anxiety has been felt in Madrid over the reported intrigues been felt in Madrid over the reported intrigues of Carlists with the army in Cuba. There are some Carlist generals, but if a revolution of any kind is sought, it will be by Weyler's partisans, and will not likely be with the object of setting up a Carlist dynasty.

FIGHTING ON THE ISLAND. SPANISH REPORT A DEFEAT OF THE INSURGENTS IN CUBA.

Havana, April 8.-The Spanish forces in the Cartagena Mountains, Province of Santa Clara, have, according to an announcement at the Palace, defeated a force of insurgents, inflicting numerous loss upon the latter. The Spanlards, it is added, lost five men killed and had one officer and four soldiers wounded.

Everything is quiet here, and the state of waiting, expectancy and doubt continues as it has during the last week or more. According to outward appearances, there is absolutely no to outward appearances, there is absolutely no change in the usual routine of life in a happy tropical city. Good Friday, with its proper observance, is more the topic in the public mind here than war or diplomacy.

From to-day on, all code telegrams from or to Cuba must be translated at the censor's office, with the code books in sight.

NEW AUXILIARY CRUISERS NAMED. THE YANKEE, THE DIXIE. THE PRAIRIE AND THE

Washington, April 8.—Secretary Long to-day de cided on the names for the new auxiliary cruisers acquired by the Government from the Morgan Steamship Line. The names selected for the ships are peculiarly American, and are especially suggestive in that they apply to all parts of the coungestive in that they apply to all parts of the country. El Nord is to be hereafter known as the Yankee, El Rio as the Dixie, El Sol as the Prairie and El Sud as the Yosemite. It was the desire of the Secretary in naming the vessels to obtain names that would not only be characteristically american but also appropriate. The name Slope was first considered for El Sud as one well suited to the Pacific Coast, but it was finally decided by the Secretary that Yosemite would be a better name.



M'COOK ANSWERS GROSVENOR.

HE OWNS NO CUBAN BONDS AND IS NOT THE LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE OF THE JUNTA. Washington, April 8.—Colonel John J. McCook, of New-York, who was referred to on the floor of the

House yesterday afternoon by General Grosvenor, of Ohio, made the following statement to-night: "My attention has been called to the remarks of Seneral Grosvenor, of Ohio, in the House yesterin which he described me as the legal repre he validated by the recognition of Cubar a policy which drives Spain out of Cuba in the interest of the American people.' He also referred to me as representing an interest runndependence of Cuba. I at once called upon Genupon statements which he had seen in the with him he frankly disavowed any purpose to do were not entirely substantiated by the facts in the case. He voluntarily offered to make the matter

right in the official record of the House upon its assembling Monday morning.
"My interest in the affairs of Cuba grows out of the fact that nearly a year ago my professional business required me to make a study of the affairs of the question. This revealed to me the awful oppression and inhumanity of the Spanish Government and filled me with admiration for the magificent struggle the Cubans were making for their liberty. I then determined to do everything in my power to aid the insurgents to gain their independence. Since that date I have been on all occasions willing to make known the facts which had come to my knowledge, and I have tried to the best of my ability to secure the co-operation of all best of my ability to secure the co-operation of all influential people with whom I came in contact in

behalf of the insurgents and to aid their cause. "I have urged that, in my judgment, it was the duty of this Government to recognize the inde-pendence of the struggling Cubans. This, of course, I hoped to see accomplished without involving the Government of the United States in war. With that object in view, several months ago I suggested that at some stage of the proceedings the controversy between Spain and Cuba might be adjusted by Cuba paying an indemnity in the bonds of the Cuban Republic to Spain for the surrender of her sovereignty. So far as I know, this suggestion has never taken any official form or been acted upon in any way. This suggestion is the only relation I have ever had to the bonds of the Cuban Republic. "I do not now nor have I ever held, owned, controlled, represented professionally or otherwise \$400.00.00 of Cuban honds or any part of such bonds whatever. I have never even seen a bond of the Cuban Republic, let alone owning or holding such bonds. With reference to the statement that I am the legal representative of the Cuban Junta of New-York, I will say that I have never been retained by nor acted for the Cuban Junta inor for the Republic of Cuba, although I should not have hestated to accept a retainer and act professionally for either of them had they requested me to do so. that at some stage of the proceedings the contro

ally for either of them had they requested me to do so.

"Whatever I have said or done with reference to Cuban affairs has been done on my own individual responsibility, and not by authorization of the Cuban Junta or Cuban Republic. My interest came simply because of a desire to see the success of a simply because of a desire to see the success of a people whom I believed to be patriots fighting for their liberty. Until the time our gallant saitors were blown up in the Maine I had hoped that the United States would not be in any way involved in the yentest between Spain and Cuba. But that incident aroused my indignation, and I will not be satisfied until adequate reparation has been made by Spain for that great crime. I earnestly hope that some peaceful solution of the trouble between Spain and the United States may be worked out with honor to our fing, and I should be glad to do anything in my power to accomplish that result. But I do not see how it can be done until that great crime has been atoned for."

NOT THE CASE, SAYS H. S. RUBENS. THE COUNSEL TO THE JUNTA DECLARES THAT J. J. M'COOK IS NOT ITS LEGAL REP-. RESENTATIVE-THE PATMENT OF SUPPLIES SENT TO CUBA.

When Horatio S. Rubens, counsel for the Cuban Junta, was asked in regard to General Grosvenor's speech in Congress on Thursday, in which it was said that John J. McCook was the legal representative of the Junta, and was also interested in floating a large block of Cuban bonds, Mr. Rubens

"The statement that John J. McCook is the legal representative of the Cuban Junta is not a fact.
That Mr. McCook has \$400,000,000 of Cuban bonds
which he is holding for a syndicate is not correct. The amount of bonds issued and actually sold by the present Cuban Republic has been fully stated interview that Mr. Guerra, the treasurer of the Junta, gave out early in the week. I would say, furthermore, that no concessions by granting or sale of bonds have been made. Numerous offers

had no right to do anything which would embarrass the Republic of Cuba. It is to be assumed tha the Republican Government to be elected after peace is established on the Island, would have the right to grant such concessions, but if the Government should be a Federal Union such grants might be an assumption of state or municipal rights."

When asked how the money was raised for the expenses of the supplies sent to Cuba, and if it all came from the Cubans in New-York, Mr. Rubens "Not it must be

sons holding Cuban obligations." Mr. Rubens was asked.
"To my positive knowledge there is no one who has a claim on the Cuban Government except the soldiers and the civil employes. These claims are to be settled after peace is made. A soldier receives \$30 a month, and officers salarles ascend the scale up to \$500 a month for Major-General. Thus far not one dollar has been paid soldiers or employes. The soldiers all enlisted as volunteers, and subsequently the Government passed the law for their payment. This law was passed first, that the forces might return to their occupations with money to start in business, and, second, for the lively circulation of money in the country."

CHANGING THE MORGAN LINERS. THE TWO SHIPS AT THE NAVY YARD TO BE HEAVILY ARMED-ANOTHER DOCK TRIAL

The work will begin this morning of trans ing the Yosemite, formerly the El Sol, and the Yankee, formerly the El Norte, from passenger into fighting vessels. They are each to have ten 5-inch guns, tweive 6-pound Maxim-Nordenfelt

This will make these Morgan liners formidable cruisers. For instance, the San Francisco carries twelve 6-inch guns, but they are not rapid-fire guns, while those of the Morgan liners are and can

twelve 6-inch guns, but they are not rapid-fire guns, while those of the Morgan liners are and can shoot ax times while the San Francisco's guns are shooting once. These Morgan liners will be more efficient than the Cincinnati and the Raleigh. They were built with their engines below the water line, and their only defect as fighting ships is the absence of the protective deck to deflect projectiles.

The Dolphin had another dock trial last night, and there is a possibility that it may leave for Key West this morning. The work on the boilers of the Dolphin was handled in an awkward way, it is said, because three separate gangs of men took them out and reset them.

It was said yesterday that the Government has decided not to ask the Spanish-Americans in the Navy to fight against their fatherland. Martin de Albizua, the Spanish-American oiler on the Dolphin, has been transferred to the Vermont. An honorable discharge has been offered to him, but he has refused to take it. He was born in Bilbon, Spain He re-enlisted in the Navy Yard. Captain William M. Folger, who is to command the cruiser New-Orleans, formerly the Amazonas, came to the Navy Yard yesterday on the lighthouse tender John Rodgers. The New-Orleans and the San Francisco are expected hourly.

The training ship Annapolis will teach the Navy Yard oday.

Naval Constructor Bowles will to-day give the ten days' notice to the contractor to remove the coffer-dam in front of drydock No. 3. The work will take thirty days. The slight leaks which have become apparent near the northern end of the dock are not considered serious enough to warrant any further delay in removing the coffer-dam.

ORDERED TO JOIN THEIR REGIMENTS. ARTHLERY OFFICERS DETACHED FROM INSTITU-TIONS OF LEARNING.

Washington, April 8.—The following Army officers now on duty at institutions of learning throughout the country have been relieved from duty and will which they are assigned. The understanding is that they are to return to duty at the institutions at the beginning of the next scholastic year if not prevented by war, which will require their presence with their regiments: Captain ARTHUR MURRAY, 1st Artillery, Yale Uni-

Captain ARTHUR MURRAY, 1st Artillery, Tale University.
First Lieutenant JOHN T. HONEYCUTT, 1st Artillery,
8t. Thomas Hall, Holy Springs, Mass.
First Lieutenant WILLIAM C. RAPFERTY, 1st Artillery,
8t. Thomas Hall, Holy Springs, Mass.
First Lieutenant WILLIAM C. RAPFERTY, 1st Artillery,
8t. Stephen Hall College, South Orange, N. J.
First Lieutenant HENRY H. LUDLOW, 3d Artillery,
Mirsistippi Agricultural College,
Eirst Lieutenant WILLIAM G. HAAN, 8d Artillery,
Northern Hilmols Normal School, at Dixon.
First Lieutenant WILLIAM G. Oranvall-on-Hudson, N. Y.
First Lieutenant JOHN C. W. RROOKS, 4th Artillery,
8tate University of Wisconsin, Madison.
First Lieutenant WILLIAM C. DAVIS, 5th Artillery,
Necond Lieutenant WILLIAM C. DAVIS, 5th Artillery,
8coond Lieutenant WILLIAM C. DAVIS, 5th Artillery,
8coond Lieutenant WILLIAM C. DAVIS, 5th Artillery,
8tate Agricultural College, at Fort Colling, Col.
First Lieutenant WILLIAM P. STONE, 6th Artillery,
Arkansas Industrial University of State University of Nevada at Reno.
Cantain Murray and Lieutenants Rafferty, Haan,
Cantain Murray and Lieutenants Rafferty, Haan,

Captain Murray and Lieutenants Rafferty, Hsan, Foote, Brooks and Robinson will join their proper Davis and Stone will report in person to the commanding officer 6th Artillery at Fort McHenry, Md., for duty with that regiment. Lieutenant Hubbard will join his regiment at Fort Slocum, N. Y. stations. Lieutenants Honeycutt, Ludlow,

WAITING FOR THE MESSAGE

CONGRESSMEN DISCUSS THE

COURSE TO PURSUE. A MAJORITY APPARENTLY PAVORABLE TO E

SECURE REPARATION FOR THE

BY THE CURAN BONDS.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)
Washington, April & -- Comparative reigned in and about the Representatives' chamber to-day, although a good many Congre visited the Capitol in the course of the day. With one or two exceptions they all seemed to regard war with Spain as inevitable, and Chairman Cannon of the Appropriations Committee and others expressed the opinion that hostilities was a good deal of informal discussion in cloakrooms and committee-rooms respecting the best course for Congress to pursue in dealing with the Cuban situation. Some were in favor of recognition of Cuban independence, accompanied by armed intervention to restore peace and order in the island and hasten the end of Spanish misrule: others favored immediate intervention and the postponement of recognition of independence until, as several expressed it, "there is a Government to recognize," and a few favored a recognition of independence with out intervention. Those who favored intervention only as the first step appeared to be in the majority, although they made less noise than the others; but the indications were that opinion would not become strongly crystallized until after the President's message had been received and his arguments and recommendations care-

fully examined and considered. ATTITUDE OF THE DEMOCRATS.

Several Democratic Representatives who had formerly been in favor of simple recognition only and "leaving Spain and the insurgents to fight it out," said to-day that their views had undergone some change, and they were now open to conviction." One of them was Mr. Allen, of Mississippi, who is a member of the Appropriations Committee. He remarked that he would wait until he had read the message before reaching a final conclusion, but he was at present strongly inclined to the opinion that a mere recognition of Cuban independence would not help matters much.

Questions relating to Spain's indebtedness secured by pledges of Cuban revenues and the responsibility therefor of the United States in case of forcible intervention, as well as those relating to bonds authorized and issued by the Cuban Republic, which was represented the Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day by Messrs. Palma, Quesada and Guerra, were leading topics discussed by Congressmen to-day, and were formally considered in the meeting of the Steering Committee of the Republican "insurgents," of which Mr. Hopkins, of Illinois, is chairman A number of the members of this committee are in favor of immediate recognition of the independence of the Masso Government, and they listened with deep interest and apparent approval to-day to the statements of Mr. Quesada's secretary, who held forth to them for some time in one of the cloakrooms of the

THE JUNTA MUCH IN EVIDENCE.

The Cuban Junta was much in evidence at the Capitol, as it was yesterday, and its representatives were exceedingly active. Mr. Quesada resumed and finished his statement before the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and was followed by Mr. Guerra, who has charge of the financial ecords of the Junta, Mr. Palma is to be heard at a meeting of the committee on Monday forenoon. William Alden Smith, of Michigan, who is a member of the committee, and who re visited Cubs with notebook and pencil and umbrella in hand, said to-day that Mr. Palma is the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Cuban Republic to the United States and all other civilized countries. He also said that the Cuban representatives had appeared before the committee, at its request, in order to furnish information respecting character of the Government represented by them, and also to answer certain statements which have been bandled about regarding the issue and disposition of Cuban bonds." Smith, who is an enthusiastic champion of the took a leading part in the examination of Messrs Quesada and Guerra, and when it was finished he was more firmly convinced than ever that the "Masso Government" was not only entitled to recognition, but was strong enough to maintain itself.

He was also convinced that none of the Cuban bonds authorized by the "Council of Administration," \$1,000,000 worth (face value) of which had been issued and only \$122,000 worth of which had been sold, according to Mr. Guerra's testimony, had been disposed of except for cash or merchandise. Mr. Guerra, in response to questions asked by Mr. Smith, also testified that none of the bonds had been promised to any person or persons as an inducement for them to exert their influence and efforts in behalf of the recognition of Cuban independence by the United States, which recognition is understood to be one of the conditions named in

FAVORS IMMEDIATE RECOGNITION

Mr. Smith was asked by The Tribune correspondent: "Does a majority of the Foreign Affairs Committee favor immediate recognition of Cuban independence?" "I do not know; we have not had a vote on

that yet," he replied; and added, "I know that I am very strongly in favor of it." Some questions were asked by members of the

ommittee in regard to the De Lôme letter, and the manner in which the Junta obtained possession of it, the answers to which showed that the letter was abstracted from the mail by a clerk in the Havana postoffice whose sympathies were with the insurgents, and was by or through him transmitted to the Junta in New-York. It therefore never reached the person to whom it

was addressed
In all the talk heard among Congresamen today frequent references to the destruction of
the Maine were heard, coupled with declarations
to the effect that "the United States will not be
through with Spain until she has made the fullest reparation in her power for the murder of
our sallors and the destruction of our battleship."

CONSERVATIVES CLAIM A MAJORITY.

To-night the conservative Senators who are epposing any recognition of the present Cuben Government claim that a majority of the Committee on Foreign Relations will now support eral declaration for the freedom and independence of the island, coupled with a proposition for intervention in the present war between Spain and Cuba. They count upon getting the votes of six of the eleven members of the committee, and say this number may still be increased. this position, contenting themselves with a gen-

creased.

Among the Senators seen to-day the expressed themselves in opposition to any modification of the resolution to be reported by the Committee on Foreign Relations were Means.

Thurston, Pettigrew, Allen and Mason.

Senator Lodge, of the Committee on Foreign Relations, said that he thought the committee would not report before Tuesday. He also expressed the opinion that the Senate would dispose of the resolution reported at one sitting.

LIGHTHOUSE BOARD ASKS AN ALLOTMENT. Washington, April 8.—The Lighthouse Board has ecommended an allotment from the emergency recommended an allotment from the emergency fund appropriated by Congress to be used for purposes incident to the improvement of various branches of the service regarded as necessary in the event of war. These include the establishment of communication between district offices and important light stations and light vessels, special telephone lines, the delivery of messages to isolated places by boat, bicycle, messenger, etc., the extinguishment and relighting of lighthouses, and the removal and replacement of buoys. The matter is under consideration.